



The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILKMAID
STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK
IS
PURE, FRESH
TASTY, MILK.

No. 16,086.

號一廿月十年四十一百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

庚申年九月三十日

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Com-
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

WAR NEWS.

ADMIRALTY REWARDS.

London, Oct. 16.
The Admiralty has offered fishing boats
wards up to £1,000 for information
leading to the capture or destruction of
the enemy's warships in the North Sea,
also up to £200 for information leading
to the sighting and chasing of warships,
even though a vessel is not sunk.

INDIAN TROOPS ARRIVAL AT MARSEILLES.

London, October 2.
Stirring scenes were witnessed when the
Sikh, Gurkha, Hindoo, Baluch, Pun-
jab, Peshawar, and British troops,
wearing short pants like Boy Scouts, having
landed at Marseilles, marched to the
camping ground.
The streets and every road were crowded
with excited spectators, crying, "Victory
to the British," and struggling to shake hands
with the smiling soldiers. The women
gave them fruit and cigarettes, and girls
strewed flowers on the road and then
pinned them on the soldiers' tunics and
turbans.
The enthusiasm reached fever heat when
the Gurkhas struck up "The Marseillaise."
Many of the younger natives leaped three
feet in the air, waving the Union Jack and
the Tri-colour.
In the evening all camped on rocky
heights reminiscent of their own hills.
Here men and horses rested prior to camp-
ing.

BAVARIANS SET 5,000 FRENCH CAPTIVES FREE.

The Times' Oxford correspondent tele-
graphs stories of inhumanity among
the Bavarian troops in Belgium and of
cruelty between them and the French.
So numerous that it is impossible to ignore
them.

An extraordinary story is told by a re-
presentative of the Times, who arrived at
Dinant from Brussels. He says that six
whole train loads of French prisoners from
Mauvege were intentionally allowed to
escape by the Bavarian guards. He
estimates the number as being eight
thousand.

No doubt there is widespread insubor-
dination among the Bavarians, who refused
to fire on a Belgian aeroplane which passed
over Brussels. Four hundred of them
afterward marched through the streets
under a Prussian guard. These were not
armed, nor did they wear belts or caps.
The chief cause of the mutinous conduct
appears to have been insults offered by
Prussian soldiers to the Queen of the
Belgians, who is a Bavarian.

"WE WILL TAKE PARIS."

Kaiser's Statement.

New York, Sept. 11th.—In view of the
improved prospect of the Allies and of the
peaceful "dinner talk of Count Bernstorff,"
this afternoon by Herr von Eckhardt, the
new German Minister in Mexico, of a
twenty minutes' conversation he had with
the Emperor before leaving Berlin.

The Emperor when he received von
Bernstorff was on the point of departing for
the front. From the Minister's conver-
sation with the Monarch it appears that
Germany is not at all because France
refused his disinterested proffers of friend-
ship. In other words, the Emperor's
attitude towards France is: "If we are
brother I will kill you." The intentions of
the Emperor are explained by the Minister in
the following words:—

"The Emperor has been trying for years
to win the friendship of France. He has
made friendly overtures to the French
again, but apparently Germany has failed
to gain their good will."

"Now the attitude of Germany is: 'We
must take France or die. The German
Army must fight to the very last man.
We must take Paris and subjugate the
French Army.'"

"We will not take France to keep it,
but we must destroy for ever the menace
of French militarism and the power of the
French Army."

"I don't know whether this will take
a week or six weeks, or how long it will be,
but of this I am very sure: The
German Army will take Paris."

"If they don't it will be because there
are no more German soldiers left to fight."

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheuma-
tism. Use an external application
of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few
days it will get you up and out into the
sunshine, then nature will restore the rich
red blood to your veins and soon rid the
system of this troublesome disease. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEST FOR INFANTS
BEST FOR INVALIDS

A Complete Diet
for INFANTS & INVALIDS

As Milk is one of its constituents the only other
ingredient required is water.

Write to NESTLE FOOD CO. P.O. Box 351,
Hongkong, for a free sample tin.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

SUNDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$8.40
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'
HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays, at 8 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. 'SULAN.'

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 588 Tons and S.S. 'NANSHING' 565 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on
the days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTAN' and
'SANTU'. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation, and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Bank of China.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A SALE OF WORK
in aid of Local Charities for
Children and the Prince of
Wales Fund

will be held in the
Grounds of Government House
(by kind permission of His Excellency
the Governor)

on
SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER

From 3 to 6 p.m.

Entrance Only at the Garden Gate
in Upper Albert Road.

Prices of admission Adults 3d. Children 1d.

All Members and Associates free.

"Mrs. JURLEY'S WAXWORKS"
Toys and Fancy Articles
Ice Creams, Tea
NO CHITS TAKEN.

Hongkong, October 19, 1914.

If you happen to be late your meal will
be courteously and promptly served
at the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Rhoads,
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered,
Crockery Ware,
Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits

Foreign Goods for gentlemen made to
order, by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

809 FAT POO STREET,
CANTON and
Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road
and No. 120, Connaught Road Central,
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DUCK 78T x 38 x 3.75"
Pump empty Dock in 2-3 1/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 1,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shop ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN ROUTE.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK," TELEPHONE No. 212.

MEE CHEUNG ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS A SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS.

ICE HOUSE HONGKONG

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.

Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas

85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee

75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa; also Scones, Cakes &c.
procureable in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES' CLOAK ROOM.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Railway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms, First-class Canteen, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,
Roof Garden.

Terms—\$7 from \$5 per day. Mix

Telegraph Add: "Peakful,"
P. O. PEDESTAL
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION
AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHERMAN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
OVER THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUO EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak
too highly of it."
Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST & MOST RELIABLE
REMEDY FOR
Torpids Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

HONGKONG: DAVID, UNICOMB & CO., A. S. WATSON & CO., &c.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Effervescent Saline

For purifying the Blood
and cooling the System.

Refreshing Invigorating

PRICE \$1.00 per bottle.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

NOW OPEN
LADIES' DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

CHARGES—

Turkish Bath - - - - - \$3

Electric Bath - - - - - 3

Complete Body Massage - - - 2

Single Bath - - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEER.
13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SCOPES, Manager.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS TWICE OCEAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms, 30% reduction for Volunteers
and all men in uniform."

No. 81 Queen's Road Central.

TELEPHONE No. 254.

678

BOURNVILLE COCOA



The Cocoa
with the
most delicious
flavour.

Made by
Cadbury's
from the
finest Cocoa

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES,
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, etc., etc., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 15"	CABLE LAD 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now, well-known throughout the East for

ST. AM. SAILING, FURNISHING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS,
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FURNACE, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

[TELEPHONE: No. 869.]

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

Undertakes

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSEC-

TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from.

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

6, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, NAYO,
SHONIN and KAMIMADARA
Colliers.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUHARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

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Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Maruoka,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS for above: IWASAKI
Codes:—41, ABC 6th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
HONGKONG.Business Connection in all
Countries.INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS,
DAMMAM 21, Bd. du Jardin
BOTANIQUE.LONDON: 13, ST. HILARY'S
PLACE, E.C.

HAMBURG: HAIN GARTEN.

ZURICH: KANFAR, ECHER
HAUS.

VIENNA: Manager: J. BENDIEN.

This Bureau aims to further interna-
tional business connections and put
local FREE OF CHARGE at the
disposal of respectable firms, and fur-
nishes:

a. Agents in any country.

b. Agencies.

c. Addresses of Exporters, Importers,
Manufacturers, Agents, etc., in
every country.

d. Offers in any article desired.

The Bureau does not accept
any Commission for Connec-
tions accomplished by its
medium.Each firm desirous of utilizing the me-
dium of this Bureau is asked to state
references.The Bureau is enabled to GRANT ITS
services FREE OF CHARGE because some
thousand firms are subscribers and sup-
port the Bureau through an annual fee.
All correspondence to be addressed to:
J. BENDIEN, Director I.C.I.B.,
Damrak 60, Amsterdam.

Hongkong, March 5, 1914.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Office of the Undersecretary, No. 4
Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong
on THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1914 at
Noon.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 29th
October to the 5th November, 1914, both
days inclusive.BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A
MATRICULATION EXAMINA-
TION will be held on the following
dates:

DECEMBER 14th TO 19th.

Arrangements will be made to hold
the Examination at any town where a
sufficient number of candidates offer them-
selves.Candidates must send in their names to
the Registrar, with the fee, not later than
November 14th, 1914.Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong
Currency).Forms of Entry and all particulars may
be obtained on application to

THE REGISTRAR.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
located. If you wish to see the
Cafe, on the corner of the Main and Wilson
Streets.

The Government is supplying free to each
British soldier on the Continent two ounces a
week of Wills' "Capstan" Tobacco, manufactured
by the British-American Tobacco Company.WHEN GERMANY IS
SCOURGED.DEBTS SHE MUST PAY AT THE
DAY OF RECKONING.

THE RUIN OF AUSTRIA.

While these lines are being written the
tide of German success may be turn-
ing... turning to a na-
tional and dynastic disaster unparalleled in
modern history, but, however, self-inflicted.
If any people's ruin was, by the spirit and
the methods adopted by a nation's chosen
rulers and favoured instructors, writes Sir
Harry Johnston in the "Daily Chronicle".Germany has fought Western Europe by
force as well as by fraud, by force and
fraud, by the most part damage
neutral or non-combatants; by printed
and whispered lies sedulously circulated
among the distant, the impressionable, and
the easily gulled; by blackmail ("Either
you stump up millions of pounds or I
will stop your business"); by terror and a
Satanic appeal to human pity—the terror
caused by Red Indian atrocities, and the
shameful trading on pity by using revulsed
and aged men, women, priests, and children
as body shields; by dressing in the uniform
of the foe; by posing as Red Cross officers;
by hoisting the white flag to lure honest
soldiers into the death zone.While no British, French, Russian, Bel-
gian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Ruman, Yugo-
slav, or North African soldier will go to
war with Prussian, Mecklenburger, Silesian,
Saxon, or Hanoverian in the abominable
side of war; while German architecture,
German museums, pictures, churches, and
other national achievements in art and
science are safe from the invading armies
of the Allies (save for the untold accidents
of warfare); while it is virtually cer-
tain that no German maid or matron will
be outraged; no German child or chemist
backed to death; no German ship or
factory of German manufacture should be
looted; should remain untried for when
the day of reckoning arrives.

MONETARY TRUTHS.

Even the loss to the world of the enter-
ing and inner beauty of Paris, the cutting
down of those trees which cannot be
replaced in your or my lifetime—mid-
dled or aged reader!—the far worse de-
struction of forest loveliness which these
human beasts are carrying out round
Brussels shall be avenged, shall be im-
perfectly atoned for, not by robbing
Germany of her beauty—none of that!—
but by money fines that shall reduce
Germany for many years to a wholesome
and potential impotence.Just as the Rothschilds in banking,
haunting by spending thousands of pounds
imparting to their estates the sylvan
loveliness of neighbouring Herefordshire,
in that they conveyed their aims of 50
years in growth and planted them to
suit the scenic effect; so the groves and
park of Paris and all the life and joy
and beauty of the North Sea shall be
made good by German money. For every
beauty in architecture that Germany is
now laying low with gunpowder and
dynamite in Flanders and Brabant in
the "Lingones" and "Mammals" and
Belgian, Luxembourg and the North-Sea
France, she shall pay; pay for the
complete rebuilding and reconstruction, pay
for restoration and a bit over. The
"Keepers" destroying the more crushing
shall be her national debt. She shall pay
indemnities to those who have survived the
destruction of their homes in Belgium or
in France, pay for the support of the
widow, the parents, the children of all
whom her soldiers have barbarously and
unjustly slain; pay for robbing the western
world needlessly, inhumanly, of two years
of happiness, pay for the destruction of
tourist-carrying French railways, for the
interruption of our North Sea fishing
industry, for the loss of every penny
occasioned by enforced idleness or poverty
in the West, for every ship and life ship
lost in the Channel, for every man and
woman who has died among our fishing folk
and those of the coast of Belgium.

HOW SHE WILL PAY.

And none will press more mercilessly
this demand for indemnification than the
former lenders and creditors of Germany
in this country, the men and women who
sought fair play for Germany in the
councils of Great Britain and obtained it;
who denied that her reasonable and
justified ambitions should be satisfied, and
had secured that adequate satisfaction some
months before this war broke out.FOR a good solid great 14-oz. Cut in
this Office with Wills' & Lippmann
the best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.WHEN GERMANY IS
SCOURGED.DEBTS SHE MUST PAY AT THE
DAY OF RECKONING.

THE RUIN OF AUSTRIA.

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will stop your business"); by terror and a
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Germany for many years to a wholesome
and potential impotence.Just as the Rothschilds in banking,
haunting by spending thousands of pounds
imparting to their estates the sylvan
loveliness of neighbouring Herefordshire,
in that they conveyed their aims of 50
years in growth and planted them to
suit the scenic effect; so the groves and
park of Paris and all the life and joy
and beauty of the North Sea shall be
made good by German money. For every
beauty in architecture that Germany is
now laying low with gunpowder and
dynamite in Flanders and Brabant in
the "Lingones" and "Mammals" and
Belgian, Luxembourg and the North-Sea
France, she shall pay; pay for the
complete rebuilding and reconstruction, pay
for restoration and a bit over. The
"Keepers" destroying the more crushing
shall be her national debt. She shall pay
indemnities to those who have survived the
destruction of their homes in Belgium or
in France, pay for the support of the
widow, the parents, the children of all
whom her soldiers have barbarously and
unjustly slain; pay for robbing the western
world needlessly, inhumanly, of two years
of happiness, pay for the destruction of
tourist-carrying French railways, for the
interruption of our North Sea fishing
industry, for the loss of every penny
occasioned by enforced idleness or poverty
in the West, for every ship and life ship
lost in the Channel, for every man and
woman who has died among our fishing folk
and those of the coast of Belgium.

HOW SHE WILL PAY.

And none will press more mercilessly
this demand for indemnification than the
former lenders and creditors of Germany
in this country, the men and women who
sought fair play for Germany in the
councils of Great Britain and obtained it;
who denied that her reasonable and
justified ambitions should be satisfied, and
had secured that adequate satisfaction some
months before this war broke out.FOR a good solid great 14-oz. Cut in
this Office with Wills' & Lippmann
the best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

MR. ASQUITH IN DUBLIN.

Appeal to the Nation.

Mr. Asquith was given a great ovation
on Sept. 25th in Mansion House, Dub-
lin. Addressing a recruiting meeting,
he said he had come to summon Ireland
to take her place in defence of our com-
mon cause. What higher cause could
arouse a free people than to vindicate in-
ternational good faith and protect the
weak against the violence of the strong,
who practised the religion of force?Germany had been preparing for this
for a generation past. She had taught
her youth to seek the supremacy of the
German power. Many great historic
wars were the result of blundering states-
men or sudden gusts of passion. That
was not so today.There was nothing in the Austro-
Serbian quarrel that could not have been
settled peacefully. Only in the judgment
of those guiding the German policy the
hour had come to strike. In their hands
lay the choice of peace or war. They
chose war.The ground must now be cleared of
militarism, so that the small nations
might have an independent existence and
a place in the sun.The Germans had made two miscalcu-
lations—first that Belgium would not
resist, and, second—a more capital
blunder—in regard to England. The in-
vasion of Belgium and France had con-
tributed some of the blackest pages to
the sombre annals of war. Rarely had
non-combatants suffered more severely,
rarely had innocents of pity and
tenderness, even in the worst times of the
most ruthless warriors, been so shame-
fully and cynically deceived.Great is our responsibility for allow-
ing our country to be drawn into such a
war. It is the Prime Minister's
duty to take such responsibility, and that
we must share it. How could Ireland fail
to help the cry of the smaller nations
to help them in the struggle for free-
dom. To those who had fallen there
was one word: How could men die
better? They had left behind an ex-
ample and an appeal to all quarters of
the Empire, whose best manhood was
flowing in. Over half a million had
joined the colours here.The Empire had always been proud
of the Irish regiments, and now asked
them for their best. He did not wish
to touch controversial ground, but there
were two things which had become un-
thinkable—first, that one section of Irish-
men was going to fight another; and,
second, that Britain was going to fight
either. (Cheers.)He appealed to the National Volunteer
to contribute a worthy contingent to the
second army of half a million. He
wanted to see an Irish Brigade, or,
better still, an Irish Army Corps.The animosities between us," he
concluded, "are scattered like autumn
leaves. We are a united nation, and
enjoy liberty, and for that reason we
are now fighting for others."Mr. John Redmond followed Mr.
Asquith. He said that Ireland was im-
plicitly sympathetic to the war, and
would bear her share of the burdens and
the suffering. Having been conceded au-
tonomy, Ireland was in honour bound
to take its place with the other auto-
nomous portions of the Empire. He said
to the people of England, "You have
kept faith with Ireland, and Ireland
will keep faith with you."

ATHLETE'S BRAVERY.

Mr. Georges Andre has been mentioned
in dispatches, prominent to a sergeant,
and decorated with the military medal for a
great feat of gallantry. Andre is one of
France's greatest athletes, and has equalled
the hundred metres world's record of 10
3-seconds. He is also a Rugby international
and scored against both England and
Ireland in last season's matches while play-
ing wing three-quarter. According to a
wounded soldier in the same regiment,
Andre and his company, while fighting in
Lorraine, were surrounded by a large Ger-
man detachment in a small village. The
many German soldiers gathered round the
standard, which he eventually captured.
He regained the French lines, riding in a
sprinter's gait through the narrow streets
of the village under a hail of bullets.

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eyeglass service—the firm
specialization here is perfect
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to complain of our charges.We use every scienti-
fic method of value in
testing the sight.FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES
CONSULT US.CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDG., CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

NEAR Hongkong Ferry Wharf a FOX
TERRIER DOG, brown face and
white body, wearing collar with license
badge No. 218 and muzzle.Reward to finder bringing same to
Water Police Station, Kowloon.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1914.

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day taken over the
business of the BRITISH
ANTHROPOLING COMPOSITION &
PAINT CO., LTD.THE BANK LINE LTD.,
Kings Buildings.

Hongkong, October 26, 1914.

NOTICE

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited
AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines and Spirits.A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1914.

YEW LEE & Co.

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STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRADORS and COAL MERCHANTS.

15, LES TUES STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We are always in a position to
supply you with the best obtainable
LOCAL & AUSTRALIANSMOKED TIBET SAUSAGES,
HAMS, BACON,
CORNED BEEF,
CORNED MEAT,
And We have
absolutely the best Table Butter
that money can buy.

THE "DAIRY" BRAND.

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43, DES VOUZ ROAD, CENTRAL.

Individual instruction in the famous
Japanese Art of Offense and Defence.

Hours:—6-10 A.M.; 4-10.30 P.M.

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2nd Grade, Kodo-Kwan, Tokio.

Assistant:—K. ISHIBARA.

2nd Grade, Kodo-Kwan, Tokio.

Inspection cordially invited.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1914.

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G. MOUSSEON,

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPY No. 1

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ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & PERFUMERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.WATSON'S
EFFERVESCENT LIVER SALT.

This Valuable Preparation speedily relieves Bileousness, Sickheadache and all derangements of the Stomach. It purifies the Blood by imparting the natural saline elements necessary to a healthy and vigorous condition.

WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
COLD CURE TABLETS.

Give immediate relief and speedy cure. Invaluable for Cold in the head, Influenza and Neuralgia.

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AUTUMN WEAR

CHARMING MODELS.

(Millinery Trimmings, Monnets)

Flowers, etc. in great variety)

Everything New

W.M. Powell, Ltd.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

The Great Duncan at the Victoria Theatre.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 3.—
2.30 p.m.—Sale of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.WEDNESDAY, November 4.—
Licensing Sessions.
H.K. Football Club Meeting.THURSDAY, November 5.—
Noon.—H.K. & S.C. Steam Fisheries Co's. Meeting.SATURDAY, November 7.—
9.15 p.m.—"The Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.SUNDAY, November 8.—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.TUESDAY, Nov. 10.—
9.15 p.m.—"The Blue Bird" at the Theatre Royal.WEDNESDAY, November 11.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.21, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 23, 1915.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, October 31, 1914.

INDIA'S RALLY TO GREAT
BRITAIN.

To Britons one of the most gratifying features brought into prominence by the war has been the affectionate loyalty India has shown for Great Britain. From all parts of India enthusiastic offers of service have come from Native Rulers. To the King Emperor they have offered their entire military and financial resources. The masses offer themselves as volunteers, while the Hindus lay aside their grievances regarding their compatriots being shut out of Canada. Even the student community—not always the most law-abiding—are wholehearted in their offers of service. We have frequently quoted articles from English papers in India showing the fervour with which the Indians have rallied to Great Britain's assistance; and from "India," the organ of the Indian National Congress we now find ample confirmation. Says this organ:—"All indications make it clear that Indian opinion is enthusiastic in support of the Imperial Government. From Calcutta we learn that remarkable expressions of loyalty have appeared in many Indian papers, and deep regret is experienced that Indians can not carry arms. When the Chief Justice announced the declaration of war in open court the Bar called a meeting and decided to form a volunteer corps. They asked the Government to exempt Indian barristers from the operation of the Arms Act. Public meetings have been held in Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and attended by enormous crowds. Resolutions have been carried with prolonged cheering declaring eager readiness to make any or all sacrifices necessary to defend and preserve the integrity of the Empire. Numerous letters are being published by Indians of all communities appealing for permission to form an armed volunteer corps.

In regard to the offers of the Rulers this authority says: "Nor have the Indian ruling chiefs been backward. They, at any rate, are permitted to bear arms; and with one accord they are eagerly offering their services and the resources of their States. Several of them have declared their earnest desire to take the field in person, whether at the head of their own contingents or in any other capacity. Even the veteran Sir Partab Singh, the Regent of Jodpur, has begged permission to go to the front. The Gaekwar of Baroda is detained at Vichy, but the resources of his State have been placed at the disposal of the King-Emperor as unreservedly as those of Holkar and Scindia and the Nizam. The Maharajas of Nepal and Kashmir and any others, as Reuters telegraphed some time ago, have fallen as completely into line as the rest.

The Indian students in the British Isles made it known that they are prepared cheerfully to give their services for any extra work at the hospitals or anywhere else, if they are called upon. The Indian students resident at Cambridge during the long vacation have sent a message of loyalty to the King and have submitted themselves in a body at the headquarters of the Cambridge

University Officers' Training Corps as

volunteers for service in any capacity. As already seen, the aid that India can offer to the Imperial Government is very substantial, and, as is known, at least 70,000 Indian soldiers have already gone to the front. Many of the troops have had experience in all warfare and are hardy and capable soldiers. On this point "The Indian" says:—"The 1st and 2nd Kashmir Infantry, and the No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery were employed in the Hunza Nagar Campaign of 1891. The Gwalior and Jampur Transport Corps, the Jind Infantry, the Jodhpur Lancers, Kapurthala Lancers, Kashmir Mountain Batteries, Maler Kotla Sappers, Nabha Infantry, 1st Patiala Infantry, and Simmur Sappers, were present in the Northwest Frontier Expedition, 1895 and 1897-98. The Alwar Infantry, Bikanir Infantry, Jodhpur Lancers, and Maler Kotla Sappers accompanied the China Expeditionary Field Force from September, 1900, to August, 1901. The Simmur Sappers were employed on the Kohat-Kushnir Railway from February, 1901, to March, 1902; and the Bikanir Infantry took part in the operations in Somaliland in 1903. In addition to these services, the Kashmir Mountain Batteries have accompanied the Gilgit Relief—a movement which always holds the excitement of 'possibilities'—the Jhanpur Infantry did ordinary garrison duty at Poona from March 1, 1900, to July 15, 1901, and the 3d Patiala Infantry performed a like service at Miran Mir.

It says much for the British and much for the Indians that in this hour of trial they should be found shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. It is a splendid reply to our enemies who predicted that at such a crisis a rupture in India would inevitably take place.

THE BOMB IN CANTON.

(From Canton Correspondent.)

The overwhelming importance for Europeans of the great struggle in the West, and the more than national interest almost everyone has in the changes of that distant contest have tended to overshadow some, what the importance of the outrage in Canton on the evening of October 27. Yet it will be wise for us to remember that these bombs have been thrown and also to keep the fact before us that this may be the forerunner of much that is to follow. We have no intention to cease any one to be unwisely agitated by the occurrence, but it will be wise to remember that it may be, and very likely is, an indication of the unrest that evidently exists beneath the surface. The explanation of the officials, which has been published, does not seem to us to be satisfactory. They have taken pains, as usual, to explain the outrage, and according to their published views the bombs were thrown by those who were simply on the look-out for plunder. There is no evidence that there was any attempt at robbery. On the other hand, amongst the nine men arrested some at least were well dressed, and on their persons were money and also gold watches, which seems to show that either the officials have got hold of the wrong persons, or if those arrested are really guilty, then they could not have been in quest of a few cash or second hand clothes.

It seems to be fairly authentic that the object of the throwing of the bomb was the wrecking of a famous brothel in which at the time it was suspected there were several officials. The scheme failed, for the men aimed at were not to be found in a room on the top of the building, and the destruction wrought was confined to the front of the base of the structure and to the verandah. Such statements are always difficult to verify, and we must therefore leave this when we find it merely adding that if this were the intention of those who threw the bomb, then certainly the outrage must be understood to have a political bearing. We think we are quite within the truth when we say that the officials themselves were not so satisfied as they pretend to be. There was tremendous activity all through the night. The gates and the doors of the city were closed, and Dutch Folly and all Homan also was guarded, this immense area being searched by soldiers and police. Every effort was put forth to find the perpetrators of the outrage, and also to discover if anything else might be threatened. Of course, all this is wise and praiseworthy, but it hardly seems to coincide with the official notification that the object of those who threw the bomb was simply robbery and nothing else.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE
AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and the street should be avoided. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture buds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The team "Staff of Queen's College, 256," in the Prince of Wales War Fund list published in yesterday's issue, referred to the Chinese Staff of the College.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is called for next Tuesday, when a letter will be read from the Government relative to the appointment of Lieut. Colonel F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.C., as a member of the Board.

Mahomet Wazsummer was summoned before Mr. Melbourne this morning with wandering without visible means of subsistence. Defendant said that he came the Colony from Aden to try his luck as a diver but his luck failed him and he was destitute.

E. M. Almherr, who has obtained leave to appeal against his sentence of three months' imprisonment for shooting signalman Derry, attended at the Magistrate's Chamber this morning and signed a personal bond to appear at the hearing of the appeal.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the theft of a brass clock from the Hongkong Canton Mills.

Inspector McManis said that thefts there had been going on for quite a long time and he asked for the severest penalty.

Defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Captain E. Beetham, J.R.N.R. marine superintendent of the C.P.R. trans-Pacific service, with head quarters at Vancouver, recently left for Montreal, and it is presumed that his mission has some connection with the report the C.P.R. are contemplating taking over a large steamship to maintain some semblance of service on the Pacific. In the event of the Minnesota being taken over by the C.P.R. it is more than probable that she will be operated, temporarily at any rate, under American registry. This would preclude any possibility of her being chartered by the Admiralty.

Vicente Sotto, who, returned to Manila on October 25 and entered Bilidid prison to serve the sentence imposed on him in 1905 by the Court of the First Instance for abduction.

A HONGKONG WEDDING.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral this morning, when Mr. Herbert Sutton, of the Shamrock, Canton, son of the late Mr. W. D. Sutton of Hongkong, was married to Miss Nellie Blagg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Blagg, of Great Yarmouth, England. The officiating clergyman was the chaplain, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, and Mr. J. A. White, the acting organist, played bridal volantes. The bride, who was given away by Mr. James Spittles, looked charming in a very tasteful gown of white satin, with a tunic of embroidered blue union. The gown and court train was trimmed with orange blossom and myrtle, and the veil was richly embroidered. Miss Marjorie Mathieson was bridesmaid, and carried a bouquet of pink roses matching the colour of her dress. Mr. Willy Imhoff, of the Shamrock, was best man.

A reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sutton received the congratulations of their friends prior to their departure for Macao.

A number of handsome presents were received. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a jewelled scarf pin and Mr. Sutton gave his bride a beautiful emerald ring.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Young, editor and proprietor of the "Japan Chronicle," passed through this week on his way to Kobe after a long holiday in England.

Mr. John A. Brailford, formerly editor of the "Central China Post," is in Hongkong with Mrs. Brailford, en route to his home in New Zealand.

THE BLUE BIRD.

Owing to the great interest displayed in the forthcoming production of this fairy play and the unprecedented demand for seats, it has been decided to open booking at Mountain on Monday morning for a third performance to be given on Saturday November 14th; prices as usual.

CHILDREN'S COLD.
Let the children rest their little heads. A child's cold is a disturbing influence when you can easily cure their cold with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TURKEY'S FORCES.

While Turkey possesses a large land force her Navy is practically a negligible quantity. In 1910 it consisted of three battleships, two of them purchased from Germany, two protected cruisers, three torpedo gunboats and eight torpedo boats (four bought from Germany) and about fourteen torpedo boats, manned by a total personnel of about 15,000 men. A 21,000-ton battleship ordered in England was nearing completion at the beginning of the war, but this was of course taken over by the British Admiralty. Turkey's fleet has been strengthened by the taking over of the dreadnought cruiser Goeben, which ran from the Anglo-French Mediterranean Fleet to shelter in Constantinople and was "bought" by Turkey. The Goeben, which was associated with the Osman in its ignominious flight, was taken over in similar circumstances. In addition to this fleet Turkey has 75 steamers of various types and ages available as transport. In 1900 a British Admiral and six junior officers were engaged to reorganise the Navy.

In the re-organisation of her army which has been actively proceeding for some time Turkey has had the advice of a distinguished German officer, General von der Goltz, who was associated with the Goeben in its ignominious flight, was taken over in similar circumstances. In addition to this fleet Turkey has 75 steamers of various types and ages available as transport. In 1900 a British Admiral and six junior officers were engaged to reorganise the Navy.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The programme for the Fifth Gymkhana Meeting to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, 5th December, commencing at 2.45 p.m., is as follows:—
1.—2.45 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS RACE.
For China ponies that have run in any race at the last three Gymkhanas. Winner of the Gymkhana Race this season other than Polo Stakes, and Ladies' Nomination Races barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs.

2.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies to be ridden by members of the Hongkong Polo Club. To be run in heats. Three or more rows of bamboo poles will be placed on the course, and each competitor will pass the first pole of the row assigned to him on his right, second on his left, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner. Winner of heat will be first post winning post leaving all poles standing or felled down.
As this is a test of horsemanship and handiness of ponies there is no restriction as to weight, but each rider must apply at the Weighing Room for a number of days before the race.
3.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$200. Distance the mile. For all China ponies.

MARENS EARNED TO DATE:
Vadecm 8
Roman Chief 5
Roman Chief 4
Alidway 4
Lorenzo 2
Nigerian Chief 2
Sol Kwal 1
Monarch Dahlia 1
Jora Mighing 1

4.—TENT PITCHING IN PAIRS.—Two runs.
5.—If possible a MULE RACE or other special event will be introduced here.
6.—LADIES' NOMINATION, HALF MILE DISTANCE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Each pony entered to be nominated by a lady. Catch weights 160 lbs. The half mile post will be "scratch" and pegs will be placed on outside edge of course to mark the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded.
Competitors will stand dismounted behind their respective pegs, and at a signal will mount and gallop to the winning post as in an ordinary race. Care must be taken while mounting to keep on outside edge of course leaving the rails clear for others who may be galloping past.
First, second and third prizes for ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club.
7.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE, HANDICAP.—For all China ponies.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR
AT YAU MA TEI.

Early yesterday morning a murder and robbery was reported to the Police at Yau Ma Tei. From the statement of a Chinese named Wong Lun it appears that he was asleep with his wife in their cubicle at 225 Canton Road, when he was startled by some one attempting to press him down. He saw four men in the cubicle and they bound him and his wife hand and foot. Three of the men left the room and the other remained on guard. Shortly after, Wong Lun says that he heard stifled cries coming from another cubicle occupied by a tenant named Lai Yin, a woman 60 years of age.

Twenty minutes elapsed before the men left the house and then a constable was called by an alarm whistle. The officer surrounded the house and feet of the man and his wife and they commenced to search the floor. They found the woman Lai Yin dead in her cubicle. She was aged and boned. It is stated that the murderers took articles of value worth \$500, jewellery valued at \$10 and \$200 in money.
The dead woman is said to have died from shock. She was aged and boned. It is stated that the murderers took articles of value worth \$500, jewellery valued at \$10 and \$200 in money.
Wong Lun and his wife are detained by the Police on suspicion.

GERMAN ATROCITIES
IN BELGIUM.

THIRD OFFICIAL REPORT.

We have received the following report from Mr. P. Verstraeten, the Acting Consul for Belgium at Hongkong:—

The Commission of Inquiry upon the violation of the Law of Nations and the Laws and Customs of War.

Antwerp, Sept. 10.

A Monsieur P. Pouillet,
Ministre des Sciences et des Arts,
Ministre de la Justice ad interim.

Antwerp.

Monsieur le Ministre,

The two reports that the Commission has had the honour to hand over to you bearing the dates of August 28th and 31st, related more especially, the first one to the events around Aerschot and in the neighbourhood locality; and the second to the destruction of a part of the town of Louvain by the German troops.

In order to complete its report of August 31st, the Commission must point out that the news is confirmed that during the days following the burning of Louvain the houses still standing, from which the inhabitants had been driven out by the invaders, were plundered under the eyes of the German officers. As late as September 2nd, a witness saw the Germans set fire to four houses. Another fact which shows the implacable character of the treatment met out to the peaceful population of Louvain has been equally certified: On August 28 a crowd of from six to eight thousand people, men, women and children of all ages and conditions, were led under escort of a detachment of the 182nd German Infantry Regiment to the riding school of the town, where these unfortunate people had to sit up during the whole night. Considering the number, the place was so small that these people were obliged to stand up and endure such suffering during the course of this night as would have been impossible for them and their children to endure in the arms of their mothers.

A communication of the German General Staff, of which the "Gazette of Cologne" of August 28th, brought us an account says that this "punishment" inflicted on Louvain was justified by the fact that a battalion of Landwehr, left as Louvain to guard the communications, had been attacked by the civilians, acting under the impression that the greater part of the German army had definitely retired. The same paper published the account of a pretended witness of the event. The Inquiry has found that this evidence must be considered false. In fact, it is ascertained that the people of Louvain, besides being previously disarmed by the Municipal Authorities, have in no way provoked the Germans by any hostile act.

The Commission has taken up the inquiry begun at Brussels, concerning the events at Visé.

This place was the first Belgian town doomed to destruction, since meted out by the invaders to so many of our cities and villages. This is why we had to find out if there be any truth in the German story of the civilians of Visé having co-operated in the defence of the town or of having revolted after the occupation. Several witnesses, now at Antwerp, have been heard, especially army men belonging to the detachment which disputed the passage of the Meuse to the North of Liege with the Germans, and a Nun of German nationality belonging to the Sisters of Notre Dame at Visé.

It has been ascertained that on no occasion did civilians take part in the fights which occurred on August 4th, at the ford of Lixhe and at Visé itself. Besides it was only during the nights of the 15th and 16th, that the destruction of the town began, several shots in the evening of the 15th giving the signal. The Germans pretended that the people had fired on them particularly from one house the owner of which has given her evidence. The Germans found not a single weapon in this house, any more than in the neighbouring ones, which were nevertheless burnt after having been robbed, and the male inhabitants were transported to Germany. Witnesses have brought forward the likelihood of a revolt among an unarmed population against a powerful German garrison, when eleven days previously the last Belgian troops had left the country and they assure us that the first shots were fired by German infantrymen, in a state of drunkenness, who aimed at their own officers. This statement is not exceptional. In fact it is well known that at Maestricht, in the case of contempt or the result of insubordination, the Germans at a cavalry camp about this time, established at Misch, near the Dutch frontier of Limburg, fell on each other in the night with fatal results. It is confirmed that the town of Visé was entirely given over to the flames with this exception. It seems of a convent, which was respected. Several citizens of the town as well as of the village of Cune were shot.

A great number of places within the triangle formed by the towns of Villorville, Malines and Leuven—that is to say in one of the most populous and until a few days ago, the most prosperous part of Belgium—were given over to plunder, partially or totally burnt and their populations scattered, whilst some were arrested and shot at without aim or reason, than to inspire terror and to have the terror of the people.

It was specially thus with the towns or villages of Sempt, Weerde, Elzevick, Hofstade, Wespelaar, Wilsbe, Bueken, Eppegem, Waskerzele, Kotsaker, Waveren, Thildeneck, Boertmerbeek, Houthem and Tremelo. Of this last village, only the church and the presbytery remain standing. Elsewhere one notices the following inscriptions on a few houses that have escaped: "Nicht abrennen" (do not burn); "Nicht schenken" (spare it please); "Gute Leute, nicht plündern" (good people do not rob); these houses have, however, been ransacked and plundered. In all the villages the women who have not been able to flee, are exposed to the brutal instincts of the German soldier. The region of which we speak above is in the neighbourhood of Aerschot, of which a preceding report has described the devastation; which extends now to the N. W. of Brussels, where the boroughs of Grimbergen and Wolveren have already been ravaged; whilst to the S. E. of the Capital at more than 25 kilometres from the scene of military operations, the town of Waver, which was not able to pay the exorbitant tribute of three million francs levied by the enemy's General Staff, has seen 36 of its houses destroyed by fire.

We have still to mention that on September 4th and 5th, bombs were thrown from above by aeroplanes on the unfortunate and undetended towns of Ghent and Leuven.

And lastly, Your Excellency certainly knows that after the evacuation of Malines by the Belgian troops on the 20th August that town was subjected for several days to a bombardment which seriously damaged the Sea of St. Rembert, the pride of this ancient city. Similarly, the borough of Heston den Berg was mercilessly bombarded, although it could not have been for strategic reasons.

The Germans excuse their outrages by pretending that wherever they have shot, burnt or plundered it was on account of the inhabitants having offered an armed resistance.

If this has really happened at a few places—which is possible in any war—and if they had been content to put to death the perpetrators, we could only how before the severity of military law. In no case could these individual aggressions, which were only very exceptional, justify a generalisation of the methods of repression which were extended to the population of our towns and villages in their persons and their properties—shooting, burning, and plundering, which have been carried out everywhere on our land, not even having the character of reprisals but with real refinement of cruelty.

Furthermore, no precaution was possible at Visé, Malines, Louvain, Waver or Termonde and also at other places which have been the object of total destruction executed in cold blood several days after the occupation of the enemy and that without forgetting the systematic burning of lonely houses on route by the troops and the shooting of the unfortunate residents who were fleeing.

The Germans, according to their papers, pretended that the Belgian Government had distributed arms among the populace, with which they were to attack the invaders of their country. They added that the Catholic Clergy had preached a sort of Holy War and everywhere incited their flock to massacre the Germans. And lastly, they justify the massacres of the women, by saying they were as infuriated as the men, even to pouring from their windows boiling oil on the marching troops. So many accusations being just as many lies. Far from having distributed arms, the authorities, on the approach of the enemy have everywhere disarmed the civilians; the burgomasters have everywhere cautioned those under their jurisdiction to guard against any violence which might cause reprisals; and the clergy have not ceased to preach calm and quietness to their flocks. As to the women, with one only exception and that on a foreign paper, they had only one thought—to escape from the horrors of a pitiless war.

The real reason of the atrocities of which we have collected touching evidence, can only be the wish to terrify and demoralise the population in conformity with the inhuman theories of German Military writers and also the love of plunder. A shot fired, they know not from where nor by whom, perhaps by a drunken soldier or an unarmed citizen, suffices as excuse to sack an entire city. An individual raid follows the levy of War which is in such proportions that satisfaction is impossible, and the taking away of hostages, who will be shot or kept until the ransom is completely paid, is like the well-known methods of classical brigandage.

It must also be reckoned that all the resistance offered by detachments of the regular army is soon led to the fault of the inhabitants and the invader means to revenge himself on the civilians for the defects or even the simple deception played on him in the course of the campaign.

We do not use in the course of this inquiry other than facts based on convincing evidence. It is to be remarked here that up to now, we have been able to describe only a small proportion of the crimes against law, humanity and civilization, which will form one of the most sinister and revolting pages of history of our times.

If an International Inquiry like that which has been held in the Balkans by the Carnegie Commission, could be followed in our country, we are convinced that it would prove the truth of our assertions.

The President.
(Signed) Cooreman.
(The Secretary).
(Signed) Chev. Emil de Humay.
Ors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuters Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE EMDEN'S ESCAPE AT PENANG.

FURTHER DETAILS.

TURKISH WARSHIPS ENTER ODESSA.

Eighty-Five Russians Drowned.

London, Oct. 30, 2.55 p.m.
A telegram from Tokyo states that the Russian cruiser "Jemchoug," while lying at the mouth of Penang, and a French destroyer, have been torpedoed and sunk by the cruiser Emden.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that the Emden approached at dusk and was taken for an Allied warship.

She proceeded at full speed towards the Jemchoug and torpedoed her.

The Jemchoug replied, but the Emden again torpedoed her.

Eighty-five were drowned and 250 saved, of which 112 were wounded.

The "Emden" Disguised.

The Emden approached disguised with a fourth funnel and other transformations.

She is reported to have been flying the Japanese flag.

Our Singapore Correspondent's Account Of The Exploit.

The Emden's visit to Penang was telegraphed to us by our Singapore correspondent on Thursday and appeared exclusively in a China Mail extra and in our issue of Thursday evening.

His story was as follows:

The German cruiser Emden entered Penang Harbour early on Wednesday morning by the South Channel.

She engaged the "Jemchoug" with gunfire and sank her with a torpedo.

The Jemchoug was lying at anchor having her machinery repaired.

The Emden then left by the Northern Channel and engaged a French Destroyer which was coming in.

The Destroyer also was sunk.

Many of the Jemchoug's crew were saved and fifty have been taken to hospital.

The loss in connection with the French Destroyer's crew is unknown.

The "Jemchoug" is a Russian war vessel and was some time in Hong Kong Harbour previous to Sept. 20.—R.M.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

London, Oct. 31, 6.45 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—On the extreme left, floods caused by the Belgian Army in the lower valley of the Yser compelled the enemy forces, which had passed that river, to withdraw.

The Germans were subjected to violent cannonades by Belgian and French artillery during their retreat.

The enemy attempted violent counter-attacks on the British and French Army Corps advancing north-east and east of Ypres.

We, at the end of the day nevertheless, continued the advance in the direction to which we had been assigned and captured several points d'appui.

FRENCH OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

Oct. 30, 4.30 p.m.
President Poincaré, M. M. Ribot and Sembat arrived in Paris this morning.

Along with M. Millerand, the Secretary for War, they will go to the front to attend the funeral of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who died of his wounds.

The President sent a telegram of sympathy to Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, to King George and to the King of Spain.

Yesterday we made progress at several points, notably around Ypres and south of Arras.

Between the Aisne and Argonne several of the enemy's trenches were taken.

TURKEY'S EXTRAORDINARY OUTBREAK.

Cruiser Bombarde A Russian Port.

London, Oct. 30, 4.15 a.m.
A Petrograd announcement says that a Turkish cruiser bombarded Theodosia, in the Crimea, for an hour on Thursday morning. The shells damaged the Cathedral, harbour sheds, and the break water, and wounded a soldier.

Subsequently the cruiser Hamidieh appeared off Novorossisk, and threatened to bombard the town unless it surrendered. After a conversation between the warship's officers and Turkish Consular officials the cruiser disappeared.

Immediately the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey became known, crowds of people demonstrated in front of the British and French Embassies and the Allied Legations.

Diplomatic representatives made speeches from the balconies.

TURKISH WARSHIPS ENTER ODESSA.

London, Oct. 30, 3.40 p.m.
Router is officially informed that Turkish warships entered the open port of Odessa and bombarded Russian ships.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, Oct. 30, 3.40 p.m.
Router is informed that in consequence of the attack by Turkey on the Russian ports, the Russian Government has instructed their Ambassador and Staff at Constantinople to leave.

Russian Consuls have received similar instructions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MINES LAID BY THE "GOEBEN."

London, Oct. 30, 5.30 a.m.
A telegram from Kertch (Crimea) reports that the steamers Yalta and Kuzbik have been sunk by mines laid by the ex-German cruiser Goeben near Tikhil Lighthouse. Several persons were drowned.

THE NEW FIRST SEA LORD.

London, Oct. 30.
It is officially announced that Lord Fisher succeeds Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty.

SCATTERING THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRAITORS.

London, Oct. 30, 4.40 p.m.
A telegram from Capetown says that General Sir Louis Botha reports that the traitor Beyer's commandos have scattered and are unlikely to re-unite. Beyer himself has fled in an unknown direction.

GERMANS ENTER ANGOLA.

Portuguese Kill Three Troopers.

London, Oct. 30, 5.30 a.m.
A telegram from Laureano Marques says it is officially announced that German Cavalry consisting of 12 Europeans and 20 natives crossed the southern border of Angola, and arrived at a small military post. They were about to retire when a Portuguese officer grasped the German officer's bridle. The German troops raised their weapons, whereupon the Portuguese fired, killing three of the Germans.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WARNING.

London, Oct. 30, 5.15 a.m.
A telegram from Constantinople says that on Tuesday the situation between England and Turkey was nearing the breaking point.

The British Ambassador to Constantinople (H.E. Sir Louis Mallet) on Monday informed the Grand Vizier that if the Turks crossed the Egyptian frontier it would mean war with the Triple Entente.

The Embassies of the Entente made arrangements in anticipation of the rupture.

WAR NEWS.

Great Britain has already expended £40,000,000 on the war.

Dread is now cheaper in the United Kingdom than it was twelve months ago.

Japan's War credit, voted by the Diet, was \$5,000,000 yen, or roughly £3,300,000.

The Germans originally arranged that a fleet of 40 destroyers should take part in the attack on Paris.

After the fall of Luxembourg, Russian securities found ready buyers in Germany at ever-increasing prices.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE TROOPS.

London, October 16.
Princess Mary has opened a fund to provide Christmas gifts for every soldier. Her Royal Highness suggests that the gifts take the form of comforted boxes containing tobacco, cigars and pipes, while the Indian soldiers will get boxes of sweets.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE ELBE.

New York, Sept. 25th.
A British naval officer's letter states that recently British submarines entered the Elbe but were unable to attack the large German warships which were protected by scores of trawlers and steamers, besides cables and nets.

Antwerp, Sept. 25th.—A Belgian court-martial yesterday convicted a German infantryman named Hoffmann of having killed a peasant woman with his bayonet after the battle of Hofstadt and of having thrown a wounded Belgian soldier into a burning house. Hoffmann was immediately executed. A German belonging to the 3rd Regiment was executed at Ghent. He was captured with stolen jewellery in his possession.

GERMANS AND THE LASH.

The story about cats-o'-nine-tails being found in the cabins of all the officers of a German warship wrecked in the Baltic has been described as ridiculous, and yet there is no reason to doubt that it is true. Early in the war the s.s. Sandakan, a German ship, was brought to Singapore as a prize. In the first engineer's cabin a cat-o'-nine-tails was found. It was brought to our office yesterday and we saw it, landed it, and realized that its name, hard leather lath could inflict fearful punishment on a bare skin. The name "Nommensen" is cut on the wooden shaft. The chief engineer, now, we believe, spending idle days on St. John's Island, was obviously not ashamed of his possession. Doubtless he looked upon it as a proper part of an officer's outfit. Anyhow, there it is, a silent witness to the extreme probability of the story from the Baltic, and suggestive—most pitifully suggestive—of the truth of other stories about German methods.—"Strait Times."

SUPERIORITY OF THE BRITISH MARSHMANSHIP.

H. M. cruiser Undaunted and four victorious destroyers entered the seaport of Harwich on October 19. Swarming crowds ovated the vessels, the crews of which said they were astonished, after weeks, to see German destroyers off the Dutch coast.

By the seaport the Germans were forced to fight and faced the odds with bravery.

The Undaunted's big guns opened fire at five miles: then the British closed and a running fight began. The cruiser, protected by convoys from torpedo attacks, concentrated her fire on two of the enemy's ships, while destroyers engaged the others.

The British marksmanship was fine and the enemy's power as proved by the almost unscathed condition of the Britishers at the end of the action.

H. M. destroyer Loyal immediately shot away the funnel and wheel of one destroyer, which sank in half an hour; then sank another, inflicting grievous loss to the last. The battle lasted for an hour and a half.

THE GAZETTE.

The following appointments are gazetted: Mr. Geoffrey Robley Sayer to act as Deputy Official Receiver with effect from the 13th October, 1914, until further notice.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.C., Director of Medical Services, South China Command, to be a member of the Sanitary Board, vice Colonel J. M. Irwin, resigned, with effect from the 30th October, 1914.

Honourable Mr. Lau Che Pak to be a Member of the Authorized Architects Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai, with effect from the 22nd October, 1914.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The attendance at St. John's Cathedral Church last night, when Mr. J. W. Whipple gave an Organ Recital in aid of the Prince of Wales' War Relief Fund, was doubtless considerably affected by the inclement weather. Mr. Whipple opened the programme with Boellman's Choral and Menzies' Gothicus from "Suite Gothique," giving ample scope to the full choral prelude. Bach's C. Minor prelude and fugue, containing difficult bass work, received an admirable interpretation. The choral prelude on "old 104th" ("O, Worship the King") Dr. Parry's composition, was played with every regard to the composer's requirements. Undoubtedly, the gem of the programme was Lemare's Andantino in D flat, preceded by a Slumber-song (Nevin-Goss Cutler). Rink's variations on the national anthem was the concluding item on the organ. Mr. Reginald Brown sang Handel's "Sound an Alarm" and Mrs. Goldsmith "Land of Hope and Glory" (Eggar). The members of the choir rendering the anthems were: the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Messrs F. A. Biden, R. Brown, and J. A. E. Bullock, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Young and Miss White, all of whom acquitted themselves most admirably.

THE GREEK ARMY AND NAVY.

The land and sea forces of Greece are in process of re-organization. Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Recruits join the active army for two years, and are then passed into the reserve for 20 years, with a further liability of 14 years in the territorial army and its reserve. The peace effective numbers—1,900 officers and 30,000 men organised into three divisional units.

The Navy, which is being re-organized by a British Naval Mission, consisted in 1911 of four ironclads, one modern cruiser, eight destroyers, four corvettes and five torpedo-boats—not by any means a formidable fleet. There is a naval school on the Piræus.

ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Churchill Interviewed.

Interviewed in London on Sept. 25th by a representative of the *Giornale d'Italia*, Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the British Admiralty) said: "We have always thought it would be impossible for Italy to fight on Austria's side against England, and for this reason every order given at the Admiralty has been issued in the certainty of Italy's neutrality, which is the most important factor in the war so far. If Italy were our ally her interests would be England's interest, and her views in the Mediterranean would be free. We have complete confidence in Italy. We are resolved to win if it costs us our lives, money and our land, and the day will come when Italy will give her natural friends in their entirety."

MILITARY STORES.

The following Proclamation was issued today in a "Government Gazette Extraordinary":

FRANCIS HENRY MAY, Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the second section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1902 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that, it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned either to be exported from the Colony of Hong Kong or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man at any or either of such arms, ammunition, gunpowder, stores, goods, or articles respectively:

And whereas by the fourth section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1902 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may whilst any such proclamation is in force permit to be exported or to be carried coastwise or to be water-borne to be so exported or carried any particular articles or class of articles the export of which is prohibited by such proclamation to such persons and on such terms, and subject to such conditions and regulations as may be by the Governor may seem fit and may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such permission:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony do by this Proclamation, subject to the provisions of the said fourth section of the said Ordinance prohibit for a period of six months from and including the 30th day of October, 1914, the exportation

1. Except to British Ports of the following, namely:

(a) Rubber, and graphite suitable for the manufacture of crucibles;

2. To all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal of the following articles:—

(a) All foodstuffs, and raw materials for foodstuffs, for man and beast;

(b) Copra, palm kernels and cocoa beans;

(c) All articles mentioned in Government Notification No. 456 published in the "Gazette" on the 10th September, 1914;

(d) Motors of all kinds, motor tyres, range finders, nickel and nickel ore, chrome ore and woolled sheep skins.

Provided that nothing in this proclamation contained shall be deemed to affect in any way the proclamations made by me under the provisions of the said Ordinance on the 5th day of August, 1914, and the 8th day of August, 1914.

Provided also that this proclamation shall not apply to ship's stores.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hong Kong, this 30th day of October, 1914.

By Command,

CLAUDE SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Pekin would probably be more perturbed than Paris by the recent news of the German bombardment of Papete. There are several well-established British and French trading firms in the town, but the retail trade with the natives is in the hands of the Chinese, who have been making a big bid for the whole lot. Papete used to be Tahitian, then it became French, latterly in effect it has been Chinese. The visitor who takes the street in Papete seldom wanders from the wharf would be struck by the number of sleek Celestials standing at the open doorway, sitting leisurely across the 18in. pathway into the gutter. Chinese tailors busily peddle sewing machines; Chinese barbers deftly remove the stubble from Oriental cheeks; Chinese cookshops purvey the Tahitian equivalent for birdnest soup. Everywhere it is Chinese. And they are rich; for Ah Hin Cohen lends a ready ear to the Tahitian who wants a motor-car, or a gramophone, or a weatherboard house because his neighbour possesses these western luxuries; and the Tahitian pledges his copra crop and his vanilla crop (also the vanilla and copra crops of generations to come) in order to buy the precious may to steer his auto round the maze-like arrangements of narrow public passages called the "Rue de Rivoli," the Rue de Beaux Arts, etc. So rapidly is the local Chinese population growing that, lately, the established Chinese raised a howl and demanded a cessation of immigration. Evidently they feared that the vanilla crops wouldn't go round. But the French Government turned an inhumanistic ear and smilingly replied, "Let us all come!"—Sydney Bulletin.

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